His eagle flag upro led-and troze! Here sleeps he now, alone-not one Or all the kings whose crowns he gave, Bends o'er his dust; nor wife nor son Has ever seen or sought his grave.

Behind the sea girt rock, the star Has sunk, and nations from afar Gazed as it faded and went down. High is his tomb: the ocean floud,

Far, far below, by storms is curled-As round him heaved, while high he stood, A stormy and unstable world. Alone he sleeps: the mountain cloud That night hangs round him and the breath Of morning scatters, is the shroud That wraps the conqueror's clay in death.

Breathes free; the hand that shook its throne And to the earth its mitres cast. Lies powerless now beneath these stones Hark! comes there from the pyramids, And from Siberian wastes of snow,

Pause here! The far-off world at last

And Europe's hills, a voice that bids The world be awed to mourn him?-No The only, the perpetual dirge That's heard here, is the sea-bird's cry-The mournful murmur of the surge, The cloud's deep voice, the wind's low sigh.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

LA FER INTELLIGENCE FROM MEXICO. Arrival of the Steamers Trent and Maria Burt. Some firing of guns was heard, which it is supposed proceeded from a conflict between the Na tional Guard and the leperos, but more probably

from the rejoicing of all parties in that city of cut throats and thieves.

The Trent got under the way shortly after the arrival of the British courier at Vera Cruz, leav ing behind, it is said, more than a million and a half of specie. Her hasty departure is attributed to important English intelligence from the city of Mexico. The health of Vera Cruz has improv-

-lany of the invalid officers and men are re presented to have died on the march from the in-

Cot, Dominguez and staff, of the Mexican Spy C m any, formerly in the employ of Gen. Scott, h it also arrived at Vera Cruz, and were to leave on he Maria Burt His soldiers 125 in number, were auxious to come to the United States, as Perry has declared the blockade of the

o torrs at an end. I was hat four regiments of Mexican infau cy, toree companies of cavalry, a company of artifiery and the Legion of St. Patrick, were

to I ave Cu-te ato to at ack Paretes.
Father Jarauta and a man named Martinez Negrete, at the head of a small force, surprised, ou the Ist inst. the garrison at Lagos. They made the Prefect prisoner, and proclaimed a "plan" disavowing the present Mexican Congress, and dec aring that the States would resume their sovereignly for the continuation of the war.

that this movement of Jarauta is directed and controlled by Paredes, who is determined to effect a revolution in layor of his monarchical schemes The Sig o says that more than thirty American soldiers [30,31 have determined to remain in Mexico, and with them many officers, who have offered heir services to the Mexican Government. The sessions of Congress were to be suspended at Queretaro on the 13th, to be resumed in the

city of Mexico on the 15th. Gen Kearney's division marched from the city of Mexico the morning of the 6th inst. Letters from Zacatecas make mention of a

threatened incursion of 2000 Comanches into the State of San Luis. This news of course excited general terror. El Monitor Republicano of the 6th says it has

received information that the Supreme Government had appointed Gen. Romulo de la Vega, Gen. Jose Maria Jarero, and D. Juan Dosamantes, as Commissioners to receive from the America. Army all the material of war which is to be given up in accordance with Art. 4 of the A proclamation has been issued declaring that

foreigners may enrol themselves in the National

Gen. Arista was expected to arrive in the city of Mexico during the present month. sidency, was induced to take the oath of office on the 6th inst. The following is an extract from his speech on taking the oath:

The treaty which has put an end to this disastrous contest, places the peace entered into with with the United States of North America under the gaurantee of the Law of Nations. Our friendship with that Republic will be cultivated by my Government in a manner becoming a civilized people, just in its policy and track in its designs. I hope that the Administration I hope that the Alministration will be able to preserve the dignity of the Republic, and the harmony of as relations with all nations. The principal support of the Constitution will govern them as the representatives of the nation."

Not a stage leaves the city of Queretaro for

Mexico that is not robbed. Cruz for embarkation, as ships arrived. The city of Mexico is now in the hands of the Mexican authorities, Gen. Worth's, being the rear division,

There were 10,000 men encamped at Encero

being the divisions and brigades under Generals Lane. Patterson and Marshall. following regiments were to leave Encere

on the 16th for Vera Cruz, and would embark on the 21st or 221: New York, 1s, and 2d Pennsylvania, Massachuseus, South Carolina, Georgia District Columbia, and Maryland Banaltions. The South Carminians and Georgians were to Vera Cruz, and taken passage in one of the Government steamers for New Orleans.

The Mexican had manifested much vindic-tive teeling toward all who had shown any liberality to the Americans, during the stay of the latter in the country. Many women had been branded on the cheek and shorn of their bair in this petry spirit of vengeance. A great many were endeavoring to leave with our troops to es

The following are the passengers by the Maria Major W. H. Polk, bearer of despatches; Lt. Maynard, U S. N; Lieut. Van Dorn, 3d dra-J. Walker, volt; Col. E. A. Hitchcock, Rowland, 21 art., and officers under his co amand; Lieut Hagner, and officers under his command; Got Dominguez and family; Captain Jennifer, Dr Jas. S. Gaines; Maj. Winship; Maj. Buchanan and 400 discharged soldiers and Quartermaster's men

The nealth of Vera Cruz is stated to be much

The compromise on the tine of 30 deg 30 min brought forward to-day in the Senate by Mr. ent, he manager of the Oregon bill, as an a line envirory which may be acquired Carolina and all the Southern Sena iding to accept it. So the matter is y the end of next in journ certainty by the end [West. Car N Y Jour. Com

tiket to President and Vice Presiden the wil file wherever the news of the nomi among has been received. Cass and Builer well sweep over the southwest like an avalanche. A correspondent in Yoz o county thus writes us: -"We have jusheard with certainty the no minations of the Baltimore Convention. There will be a general and hearly concurrence in support of the ticket here, and we are gaining strength daily. The volumeers generally who have returned from Vexico, hough many went here Whigs, are now generally Democrats. They have been unable to stand the abuse of the Whig press and leaders, while they are figh ing the battles of their country" The apparatous course of the Whigs, as a party, on the war question, will gain to us some one hundred thousand votes in the Union. We are persuaded it will secure to us Tennessee, most probably Ohio and New Jersey, and possibly Kentucky.—[Columbus (Miss.) Democrat.

WHIG DISSATISFACTION .- We hear man y Whigs in this town and vicinity saying that they shall not vote for Gen. Taylor. The disaffection is spreading. It Gen. Taylor gets the electoral vote of Massachusetts it will be wrung from the Legislature, and not by the po-

The New York Correspondent of the Washington Union writes as follows:

Intelligence through the Boston papers state that the anti-Taylor Convention at Worcester, Massachusetts, was attended by some 6,000 or 8,000 persons. Hon. Samuel Hoar, formerly a distinguished member of Congress from that utmost to deleat his election." State, presided. Many of the most distinguished Whigs in the State participated in its proceedings. The feeling against General Taylor was earnest and intense. The recommendation of the Ohio Convention for a Convention at Buffalo was approved.

RICHMOND, VA.

Saturday Morning, July 1, 1848 THE EFFECT OF MR. VAN BUREN'S NOMI-THE EFFECT OF MR. VAN BUREN'S NOMINATION.—Every Northern peper, which we have seen, that alludes to the subject, seems to consider Mr. Van Buren's nomination as sealing Cass's fate. The Barnburners have a considerable party in most of the Northern States—and their being subtracted fro a Cass' poil will give the electoral vote of every State to General Taylor. There will be individual defections from the Whig party in some of the Northern States, but they will be making in comparison with the thousands of Democrats who will go for Van Buren in preference to Cass.—[Richmond Whig.]

information from "Northern papers" which have voted for Polk. And so we believe the result reached our eye, and which confirm the impres- will prove." sion we gave forth some days since, that the

to the evidence. An immense concourse of people attended a phia Convention. The New York Evening Post (Barnburner) says:

"Mr. Allen made a most spirited and eloquent address-denouncing the action of the Conven-tion, and the conduct of distinguished individuals of that State who had advocated the nomina-tion of Taylor, at Washington, knowingly against the will of their constituents. Mr Allen went When the last of the troops, under General worth, left the city of Mexico, Herrera's officers and pronounced it as of paramount importance. were escorted in o it by the National Guard .- His address was frequently interrupted with shouts of applause, and a degree of enthusiasm was evinced that has rarely been witnessed Mr. Allen's course in the convention was warmly approved, and the positions he has taken on Free Soil and Free Labor will be triumphantly sustained at the polls."

The Ohio Statesman says:

would sopport Mr. Van Buren, under such circumstances, is not only ridiculous, but impossible. Ten-yes, twenty Whigs will support him where there will be one Democrat. The result will be that Ohio will go for Cass, by a large majority. We say to one and all who are in the line of expeciants, that the American National Demoeracy are not Mexicans, to break up into factions and follow leaders instead of old principles and social party attachments, by which these great principles are carried out. We have not met a principles are carried out. We have not met a Democrat since the Utica Despatch but what is firm as the hills, though some could shed a tear freely over the infatuation of but let it pass.
That this Buffalo movement will more than ever unite the Democracy of the North and South in one great national movement for the sake of this glorious old Union, the Pioneer in democratic governments, is most evident from the expressions, aident and feeting, from all around us.— That General Taylor is deserted to his fate, is a common opinion in this region; and that Gene ral Cass will get an accumulated vote in consequence, is also very clear from these same move No one talks of Taylor carrying Ohio stick by him to deleat the motly gathering at Buffalo, or come over to Cass and Butler'

The Boston Post referring to the Worcester Massachusetts Convention, which will be a "large and strong assemblage," says:

"The Atlas is plying the lash pretty smartly to whip in the bolters, but we fancy it will find its own barnburners quite as obstinate as we shall

"We shall look on while the process of decomposition of the Whig party, begun by the unprin-cipled nomination of Gen. Taylor, is progressing-The effort will doubtless be made, and is making by the New York bolters to unite with the anti-Taylor Whigs, in order to bring up a sectional party to bury the Union in. When this becomes apparent, the Democracy of the Union, which is the only party of the whole Union, will trium-phanily raily. North and South, to sustain the Union, which is now inevitably identified with the success of Cass and Butler."

The N. Y. E. Post (Barnburner) quotes a letter from Livingston county (in Western New York, the stronghold of Whiggery) which says: "The Hunkers are diminishing daily in Western New York. Taylor men are source. The vote of Western New York will tell in thunder ones the wishes of our Western people. free territory candidate need not have any lears

The Cincinnati Enquirer, (Dem.,) doubted the telegraphic information from Utica, because it c uld not believe that Mr Van Buren would "consent to have the honor of his name tarnish ed by factions and vile motives. No person lamented more than ourselves his defeat in the Baltimore Convention of 1844; but if he does permit his name to be used as proposed, all of our regrets will be basished, and no doubt it will be the same with all who have felt as we have on the subject. If his views were so sectional in their character, or if his motives are Our troops were gradually drawing near Vera | those of recrimination, it is well that he did

not again receive the nomination." The New Haven (Conn.) Register (Democrat)

"We have yet to learn of the first Democrat in this State who looks up n the Utica m ve ment but as a mischievous and factious attemp to break down the Democratic party. It has no sympathizers in this section of the State.'

A correspondent of the Cincinnati Signal, Bactailien, two regiments from this, New Jersey, (Barnburner,) whose article is prominently pa raded, thus recognizes the probability and im portance of an union between the Utica Bolt sail for Motel; the others for New Orleans.

Col. Sevictor Commissioner, had arrived at ers and the Ohio and Massachusetts Free terri tory and Liberty men:

"Why should not a union be effected between the Barnburners, Liberty men, and Conscience Wings? Each one of these parties believes that the Slavery Exclusion question is paramount in importance to all others; is, in fact, the great is sue of the campaign. The old issues are dead; cannot be galvanized. What, then, is there to keep these parties apart? Let a National Free Perritory Convention be called. Let it nominate a good man, pledged to use all the power of the nation in tayor of the Wilmer Provise. With such a creed as this, and candidates such as Martin Van Buten or Marcus Morton for Presi tent, and Charles Allen or Columbus Delano (Whigs) for Vice President, New York, Ohio, Massachuseus and Vermont, at least could be carried, the election thrown into the House, the abolition of Freedom in the new territories pre vented, and a real y Northern man elected in

The Philadelphia Sun (Taylor Whig) quotes an article from the New York Tribune, advising "the Whig dissenters from General Taylor to give their votes at once to Mr. Van Boren,' to hat bill, and it is so drawn as to and utters the following language, strongly cor roborative of our position:

"Whatever we may think of the fairness of the Tribune in opposing the nomination of a Convention, which it and its friends were princepally instrumenta in getting up, (the riends of General Tay or never wanted a Convention 1 it cannot be denied that the above paragraph threatens a dangerous and powerful coartion be-tween the B-rnburners, Abolitionists, and dis f fee ed Whigs of the North and East. The 'we shall not probably act with them' of Mr. Gee. lev appears to us very much like, 'we rather Taylor a THE QUESTION, from the fact that before expect to be induced to act with them;' and at any rate the tone of his advice to the disaffect ed Whigs cannot be mistaken. It will not be at all wonderful to see Horace Gree ey, the uncompromising friend of a Protective Tariff, the open foe of the Sub Treasury, supporting for the Presidency Martin Van Buren, ments and measures have never yet been alluded to by the Tribune, except with execration. Polities, indeed, make strange ted fellows!

Mr. Wilson, another non-conformist from Massachusetts in the Philadelphia Convention, addressed his constituents in Natick:

"Ohio, said he, will be swept by Cass, as by a ornado, if the Whigs do not nominate another candidate. In conclusion, he said there was to be a National Convention in August to nominate the

The following resolution was then adopted with loud cheers": "Resolved, That we, the Whigs of Natick, are

past professions; to acknowledge ourselves KNAVES ypocrites, slaves and Pools for the sake of a Whig victory; and we do therefore repudiate the nomination of Zachary Taylor, and will do our Two hundred Whigs of Natick then signed the

call for a Convention at Worcester .- "The prairies are on fire!" Finally, we commend to the Whig the following sensible and cheering views of the Pennsyl-

vanian, "a Northern paper" of high standing:

portance of rallying as one man around the ban-ner of Cass and Butler, and of quenching all the embers of discord. Even South Carolina will fall into line with her old friends; and thus the stab from the hand of the ambitious, while it may wound, must at the same time arouse the indig nation and excite the scorn of every honest man. The dagger cannot reach the heart of our glorious organization which has out-lived so many traitors. So far from caustimpted, and so many traitors. ing despondency, it will awaken the energies of THE WHOLE DEMCRACY, and in the North and the South will obliterate all traces of dissatisfaction. A very distinguished man from the South told us on Saturday, that the conduct of Mr. VAN BUREN

P. S .- We had scarcely finished grouping the treachery of Van Buren will do much more in- above facts, when the Union was handed to us .jury to the Whig than to the Democratic cause, It is a singular coincidence that there appears in by abstracting more votes from Gen. Taylor than that paper a long article, developing the "elements from Gen. Cass. We have long been satisfied of a new coalition," and quoting many of the identhat the Northern Whig party were thoroughly tical extracts which we have cited, to show a coaliimbued with anti-Southern prejudices, and that a tion between the Utica Barnburners, Ohio Free very large portion of them, under fanatical ex- Territory Whigs and Liberty men, and the Mas citement, would forget their old party associa- sachusetts Free Territory Whigs. The course of tions, and rally upon an "out and out Wilmot argument is the same, the facts used to de-Proviso man," such as Martin Van Buren. But monstrate it also the same. There is, however, some evidence used by the Union, which we had not received. It quoies from other Ohio papers meeting in Worcester, Mass., to hear Judge Al- proof that the Free Territory Convention and the len, a non-conformist delegate in the Philadel. Liberty Convention "fraternize and concur with each other's action"-that the former embraces the leading men of the liberty party and of Whiggery, and that both are looking to the action of the Free Territory Convention at Buffalo in August next. It further appears that John Van Buren has had a finger in the Ohio Free Territory Con-

We close our evidence with the following ex tract of a leter in the Union from Bost n. It Whigs and Barnburners will make a desperate effort to defeat the Democratic ticket. Reviewing all the facts before us, we are more than ever satisfied that the defection of Van Buren, "The idea, however, which some Whigs ex-press, that any number of Democrats of Ohio will be the nucleus for a large body of the will be the nucleus for a large body of the Northern Whigs, and that the "free soil" licket will give a serious blow to the cause of Taylor. But to the Boston letter:

Our friends at Washington are entirely in the dark about the Northern movement. You do not see the tendencies of the revolt of some of the North rn Whigs from Taylor; and that is, a union of the Barnburning Whigs and Barn burning Democrats on Mart n Van Buren. The conscience Whigs here have agreed with John Van Buren to go for his father, in order to break down the old parties, and at the next election sweep all with a Northern party. There will be a great Mass Convention of the con science Whigs of this Stat- at Worcester. Gid dings will be there on the 2-th It is in entire concert with the Urica Bolt rs and the Ohio a National Convention in August. That convention from the tree States will nominate Mar on Van Buren, and the auti-Taylor Whigs and the Barnburners will unite on a ticket in its support. Van Buren will not accept but will not decline. I wish you to understand the under-current that is running here. My confidence is strong in the final result. We must triumph with Cass; but we must make no more talse moves in the conflict-no more mistakes of foes for friends.'

[From the Cincinnati Signal of April 13, 1847.] [From the Cincinnati Signal of April 13, 1847.]
"The Executive must no longer insist upon legislative influence. There are questions approaching, which the people must be allowed to settle in their own way, without the interference of Executive patronage or perogative. The old political issues may be postpouted under the pressure of circumstances; and as for the new—those coming events which cast their shadows before—let it be understood, that the only path of safety for those who may hereafter fill the Presidential office, is to rest in the discharge of Executive functions, and let the legislative will of the people find utterance and enactment. The American people are about to assume the responsibility of framing the institutions of the Pacific States. We have no fears for the issue, if the arena of the high debate is the assemblies of the people and their representative halls. The extension over the continent beyond the Rio Grande of the ordinance of 1787, is an object too high and permanent tension over the continent beyond the Rio Grande of the ordinance of 1887, is an object too high and permanent to be builted by Presidential vetoes. All that we ask of the incumbent of the highest office under the Constitution, is to note his mann, to how to the will of the people, as promulgated in legislative forms, and restrain the Executive action in its appropriate channels. rom the White House-designed to sway or thwart the action of the American people. If such simplicity and integrity should guide the administration of Gen. Tay-lor, the North and West would yield to it a warm sup-

[General Taylor's Letter.]

Headquarters Army or Occupation, 
Camp near Monterey, May 18, 1847. 
Sir:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, with the encloure of your editorial, extracted from the "Signal" of the 18th April:

At this time my public duties command so fully my attention, that it is impossible to answer your letter in the terms demanded by its courtesy, and the importance of the sentiments to which it alludes; neither, indeed, have I the time, should I feel myself at liberty, to enter into the few and most general subjects of public poincy suggested by the article in question. My own personal views were better withheld till the end of the war, when my usefulness as a military chief, serving in the field against the common enemy, shall no longer be compromised by their expression or discussion in any mainer.

Prom many Sourcest I have been addressed on the subject of the Presidency, and I do violence neither to myself nor to my position as an officer of the army, by acknowledging to you, as I have done to all who have alluded to the use of my name in this exalted connection, that my services are ever at the will and call of [General Taylor's Letter.]

the country, and that I am not prepared to say that I shall refuse, if the country calls me to the Presidential office; but that I can and shall yield to no call that does not come from the spontaneous action and free will of the nation at large, and void of the slightest agency of

which these remarks, I trust you will pardon me for this briefly replying to you, which I do with a high opi-ation and approval of the sentiments and views embraced in your editorial.

m gour editorial.

With many wishes for your prosperity in life, and great usefuiness in the sphere in which your talents and exertions are embarked, I beg to acknowled e my seif most truly and respectfully, your obedient servant, Z. TAYLOR, Major General U. S. Army.

JAS. W. TATLOR, Esq , Cincinnati, O. The argument drawn by the Enquirer from this letter and the foregoing extract from the Sig aat's editorial, is simply, that, as Gen. Taylor expresses in general terms his high opinion and approval of the sentiments and views embraced that editorial and as one sentiment is that th ordinance of 1787 should be extended over the tomain beyond the Rio Grande, Gen. Taylor has distinctly committed himself to an approval the Wilmot Proviso, which is taken from the

6 h section of the Ordinance.

The answer to this exceedingly rigid construcion of an obviously loose expression in General by the Convention, or its order, of this nomina-Paylor's letter, is, that it was manifestly his de-ton; and I have waited some days for that infor sign to give his approval to the editorial in its general se pe and bearing, and not in its minute etail .- | Richmond Times.

Here we find the Times complaining of our "exceedingly rigid construction of an obvi usly joose expression in Gen. Taylor's letter," touching a marter of the highest importance to the South. We think it would have been more adcuse for Gen. Taylor, that he did not know what principle was involved in the ordinance of 1757 -[the Wilmot Proviso]-than to take the ground

that it was a "loose expression" of Gen. Taylor's It is certainly "obvious," from reading the extract of the Signal editorial that the editor designed to present the Wilmot Proviso to General he priceeds to that subject he says, "The old political issues may be posiponed under the pressure of circumstances;" and then comes directly to the question in a manner which shows that the "loose expression" of General Taylor could not by possibility have been owing to his not understanding the full meaning of the editor-He pre-

sents it in a distinct substantive form, to wit. "The American people are about to assume the responsibility of framing the institutions of the Pacific States. We have no lears for the issue, if the arena of the high debate is the assemblies of the people and their representative halis. The extension over the continent beyond the Rio Grande of the ordinance of 1787 is an object too high and permanent to be boffled by Presidential vetoes All that we ask of the incumbent of the highest office under the Constitution, is to HOLD HIS HAND, to bow to the will of the people, as promulgated in legislative forms, and restrain the Executive action in its appropriate channels."

Gen. Taylor, in his reply, is equally distinct and explicit and does not show any of that "looseness" of expression the Times charges him with in it effort to relieve him from the flat-footed committal to the "sentiments and views" expressed by the editor of the Signal. He says:

"With these remarks, I trust you will pardon me for thus briefly replying to you, which I do with a high opinion and approval of the santiments and views embraced in your editorial" Can any thing be clearer than General Tay.

"It would be as just to contend, that because he styled himself, in the conclusion, Mr. J. W. Tay- andria Gazette announces that at the meeting of lor's 'obedient servant,' he undertook to become a waiter at that gentleman's table, and perform every other menial office."

If this is not Whig logic with a "loose"-ness, then you may "take our hat." The Times certainly could not have been aware of the embarrassed condition in which Col. Haskell was placed on the floor of the House of Representatives, when Mr. Clarke, of Ky., propounded the question to him, "What were Gen. Taylor's views upon the Wilmot Proviso?" when it charged as with placing such a forced construction upon the plain and upmi-takeable meaning of the larguage of the Signal editorial, and Gen. Taylor's reply thereto.

One would have supposed that a genileman who had waded through bogs and swum creeks to get to Malamoras to see "Old Zack," and to learn where he lived, and when he heard from home, and what were his politics, could not have been at aloss to have defined the Old Hero's position upm any and all questions, as he rather confidentially told him he was a WHIG, AND a QUARTER VER. And yet we find, when the question is caegorically put to him, "What are General Tajor's views upon the Wilmot Provise?" he, after foundering "some," replied, "I do n't

The "bbtail coons" will go "Old Zack" without a "wh or wheretore;" but we are much mistaken if he "long-tail coons"-the old Whig guard-wil not require from Gen. Taylor a frank avowal o his opinions upon this vital question, when the see the "bobrail coons," in their hot zeat to squre with the "Old Hero's" "free soil vor of the free soil doctrine," before they will "surrende" this all important principle. They sheds much light on the subject - shows that the as a part have not so far "surrendered" to facwith the apressed views of General Taylor.

> dence of Gn. Taylor being a slaveholder is entitled to its filt consideration; but when we find in our midst laveholders expressing themselves in lavor of "Ine wil," we have to doubt Gen. Taylor's own cetared opinion, to deny that he is not in favor of h Wilmot Proviso.

We trakly admit that the prima facie evi-

The Washington correspondent, of the N. Y Tribune, regids as "moonshine" the "story in re. gard to Gen. 'aylor's repudiation of the Proviso in a letter to i Barnburner" and adds :

"Senator Dx, too much of a gentleman to pervert or withold the truth, gives, I understand, this version of the rumor. Sometime since a late Barnbuning member of Congress wrote the old hero a leer a-king him if in the Signal letter he shoul be understood to intend opposition to the extensor of slavery. Gen. Taylor replied, that the lette spoke for itself. He should say nothing fatthe. It was intelligible to all who wished to undersand it."

Now, weisk if such a response is what we Botters. They will concur with Ohio in holding should expet from a Southern candidate for the Presidency. If 'the letter speaks for itself," (and we have sen nothing to explain it,) we can put no other costruction upon it than we have given above. Gn. Taylor might easily remove any false impresions which this letter may have generated, but as long as he allows this letter to "speak tor itselt" and refuses himself to speak out, it becomes the dury of the press to give their own interpetation.

We shalnot, however, assert that our interpretation is imillible. The Whigs have floundered so terribly h giving various constructions of General Tay !'s many letters, that we shall not dare to set up in their expositor. We are free to admit that many of them are like Sybslline leaves which my be made to mean anything or nothing But, however contradictory they may be, we find the Taylr Whig press ready to construe them, always ir their own benefit -like the Scotchman who pridd himself on interpreting disputed passages in he Bible, thus amusingly described in the Harord Times:

"One fay he told his son to read the Bible in his heaing. The lad proceeded, and finally came (the account of finishing the Tubernacle, and lining it with 'hadger skins' He read it beg ne old tan, while I expound that very impor-tant passage. You'll not fail to remark, Saw-ney, how wonderfully we lare favored in this collighted age. Wi' a' our polectical and a' our releggious rights weel secored, we can situurs ls doon under our ain vine, and under oursin fig-tree; and nane too moleest or mai us affiab; while it appears that, in you times, no sponedid a poor tellow become a beggar, that

"Hery Dodge, the Indian fighter, the old backwods man, who led the sons of Illinois against tordes of ho-ti e Indians, will again lead anymy, a nobler host, in a better cause A true so of the Northwest Ferritory, he knows the blesings of freedom; he knows the results of l'homasJ ffers n's ordinance, and he will never

betray or noble cause "Hoy Dodge, Colonel of Pragoons in the Black lawk War, Governor of Wisconsin Territory, belegate to Congress, Senator in Congress; inevery station he has b en true to the West, the to the North, true to the whole coun try, honet, brave, faithful.

"On b the combat, sons of the North west! "For reedom, free soil, free labor, free speech, free pros, we b ttle! "Huza for VAN BUREN and DODGE"

Thu-exultingly does the Cincinnati Signal Barnberner) herald the Utica nomination. But ye terdy's Union publishes the following Ca-o from General Dodge, which shows that thet "hones, brave and faithful" citizen, ' true to the whole cuntry," nobly scorns the bribe, and turns his baccupon the disorganizers and disunionists:

[From the Union ] GENERAL DODGE. Just 18 we are going to press, we received the folheing Card from General Dodge, Senator of he United States from the 30th State, the youngest sister of the Repu lie. It is what we expicted from that gallant man and indomitable lepublican. It shivers to pieces the scheme which have been formed at Utica and in Cincinnati, founded in the use of his name; A CARD.

I have seen in the pub ished proceedings of the Corvention at Utica, New York that my name is put in nomination for Vice President of the United States, on the ticket with Mr. Van Buren No information has been given to me t on; and I have waited some days for hat infor mation, as furnishing the suitable oc asion for making my answer. But beginning to doubt whether any such communication will be made. and seeing my name placed in many papers as a candicate for the Vice Presidency, by virtue of that nomination, I deem it proper to delay no longer, and to declare at once, and in this public manner, my inability to accept it. The State to more Convention; the vote of that State was given to Messrs. Cass and Butl r; they were nominated; and as one of the citizens of that State. that nomination immediately received my cor dial concurrence and support, and will continue to do so

I have long been the friend, personally as well as politically, of Mr. Van Buren, and, un-der other circumstances, would be proud to have my name associated with his in any way; but the acceptance of this nomination is impossibleand I have to request the members of the Convention and the public to receive this declination as my answer, and to excuse this mode of making it, being the only mode which the want of a communication from the Conventi n leaves open to me. HENRY DODGE. WASHINGTON CITY, June 29, 1848.

In the House, on Wednesday, on motion of Mr. Meade, a resolution was adopted, calling upon the Postmaster General to furnish the House with a statement of the amount of revenue which the Department had received from the States respectively for the last ten years. On the same day Mr. M. made a motion (but it was laid on the table) to reconsider the bill, which had passed, to change the term of the Federal Court for Western Virginia, so as to amend it by raising Judge Brockenbrough's salary to \$2,500.

nesday evening, in Tammany Hall, and came to the conclusion, by a vote of 17 to 7, to abandon the Hunker electoral ticket now in the field. A preamble and a set of resolutions were adopted setting forth the "unhappy divisions" which exist in the party; and that, with a view of "pro-moting entire harmony in the party," it was re-solved that a State Convention should be called, to meet in Syracuse on the 18th of August next to nominate a new electoral ticket, pledged to

"the friends of General Taylor," (as to Fillmore, "Oh, no! we never mention him!") at the Fauquier Springs, on the 21st and 22d July, the "Hon." Messrs. John M. Clayton, Bell, Corwin, and others, of the Senate, and Messrs. Toombs, Stephens, Gentry, R. W. Thompson, Caleb B. Smith, Hilliard, Duer and others, of the House of Representatives, are expected to be present to address the meeting. Strange intatuation, truly, when a Virginia audience is to be enlightened by one who, like Corwin, counselled the Mexicans to welcome our brave volunteers "with proopy HANDS and HOSPITABLE GRAVES," and who, but a few days since, voted in the Senate for a proposicion to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia! The introduction of such orators before the Virginia people must produce a revul

A LEAF FROM THE PAST.

We have been called upon by so many of our friends for copies of Mr. Newton's famous letter, that we have resolved to publish it in full this morning. It is a document which exactly suits the times. The Whigs have avowed no principles, and are playing the same game as in 1840, "to catch birds of every father." -Why, then, should not the same warning voice of Mr. Newton once more be rung in their ears, to remind them that "honesty is the best policy," and that they ought to come out and boldly avow their principles, if they have any. This "Whig document" was handled with great power by W. W. Crump, views," delaring that they are themselves in fa- Esq., at the Association last week, and it will be an important vade mecum with all our speakers, to hold up to the Whigs the mirror of truth and experience. In a note published in the Enquicoalition is spreading, and that the anti-Taylor tion as to bandon this vital principle to square | rer in 1844, Mr. N. said that fairness was a typographical error for firmness-but it does not essentially change the sense. The letter published below well speak for every. From the Richmond Whig of the 22d February, 1814

> Gentlemen: I have received your kind and polite letter of invitation to attend the Whig Convention about to assemble in Richmond, one o whose most important duties you inform me, will be "to embody and promulgate in the form of an Address to the People of Virginia, the political principles and measures of governmental policy upon their approval of which, the Whig party in end to place their hope of success at the next Spring and Fall elections."

It is to me, gentlemen, a source of sincere regret, that I cannot be with you on this interesting occasion. Nothing could afford me more pleasure than to meet with our Whig friends from different quarters of the State in their patriotic

But I cannot, at this time, leave the city, either with convenience or propriety. I shall, however be with you in spirit; and the Convention wil have my most earnest wishes for the auspicious result of their labors. Sincerely believing, as I do, that the success of our party and its leading measures, is indispensable to the preservation of the putity of our institutions, and the permanency of national prosperity, I cannot but feel the most lively interest in the result of the great is sue that is to be tried by the American people in the Fall of 1844. Thus feeling, I hope to be excused for the liber

I take in making the following suggestions: On reviewing the events of the last four years no impartial observer can fail to perceive that the disasters which have befailen the Whig party and cast a blight over the prosperity of the coun ry, have resulted, in a great measure, from the taining our principles, especially in Virginia.— We commenced the canvass of 1840, under most discouraging circumstances. The Whigs pro per were in a small minority throughout the Union-a party had been formed out of the discordant elements then in opposition to the administration of Mr. Van Buren. Our eagerness to success induced us to extend our nets, so as to em brace birds of every feather. We not only asked no questions of those who offered themselves as allies for the war, but our own Convention at Richmond actually repudiated the leading princi les and measures of the Whig party. We thus ntered the campaign, a discortant mass, som figh ing for principle, and others for freedom, and animated by but one common principle that of op position to the administration of Mr. Van Burer ed what we supposed to be a glorious triumph .labors? The truits of all our toils have turned Pyrrhus, "one more such victory and we are un-done!" The treachery of the present Executive, and of some of his prominent affice, derived coun-1840; and impartial history may find it difficult determine whether the Convention is most to be censured for its indiscretion in putting forth uch an Address, or those very scrupulous poli licians for availing themselves of it, as a pretext

for abandoning their parry.

We enter the canvass of 1844 under far diferent and higher auspices. In 1840 we were ling is a portion: weak and discordant. We are now strong; and not only united in purpose, but in principle .-We have been purged by the fire of persecution Whig party is now pure metal, seven times re-

fined in the furnace.

source of all our woes. Let them remember, hat "honesty is the best policy," both in public and private life I think I know something of the Virginia character. Our people are liberal and ingenuous; they will tolerate an honest dif ference of opini n, sin er ly e tertained and derous thieving wor? candidiy expressed; but they abhor even the ap pe rance of dissimulation. Let the Convention, there are boldly avow the principles of the party-advocate a National Bank en nomine, and without circumlocation - a T-riff with proper discrimination for the reasonable protection trantcutter, house-breaker and women and child of our great domestic interests, and such other measures as they may deem essential to the pu rity of the Government and the prosperity of

I particularize a National Bank and a discri minating Tariff, because I deem them the great measures to be carried out by the Whig Administration, destined, I trust, soon to come into power. Measures which, in my de iberate judgment, are insera ably connected with the p osperity of the whole country, and especially the authorship of the "Signal Letter," charac-

f the Southern States. I have not time or space to present even brief outline of my views on these important subjects. Should a suitable opportunity occur during the present sessi n of Congress, I may avail myself of it, to present them fully and fairly to the country. In the menutime, I take the occasion to present a few imperfect hints.

The humbug of a Hard Money Currency is, I think, pretty effectually exploded. It is conceded, on all hands, that we must have Banks of issue, such as a e now in common use throughout the United States. It is perfectly obvious that such mere State institutions cannot furnish a currency of uniform value, for a country of such vast extent, and various pursuits and inter esis as ours. And the present Executive practically confesses the inadequacy of such institu tions for the purposes of the Government, by the issue, without authority of law, and in vio lation of the Constitution, of a Government Currency in the shape of " Treasury Notes, bearing a nominal interest, and payable in coin on demand." A practice which, if sanctioned by the people, and persisted in by future administrations, will convert the Government into Banker general for the Union, and substitute for a sound convertible paper currency a mere Go. for its redemption, and having no firmer basis than the French assign ts, or the old continental money of revolutionary times.

of a National Bank to turnish a currency. Being largely engaged in commerce and manufactures, and having no rich lands constantly inviting the investment of their surplus gains, they have a large accumulated circulating capital, a considerable portion of which will always be in currency; their cities, moreover, being the great marts of commerce, and supplying other portions tic and nearly all their foreign merchandize, are creditors of the South and West, and exchange It will be seen from those orders the is almost invariably in their favor; so that their by a slight derangement of the currency. from the establishment of a National Bank. would be the means thus afforded through the branches of such an institution, of transferring HUNKER AND BARNBURNER TROU their surplus capital, which is now idle and ur BLES.-ANOTHER TICKET.-The General (Democratic) Committee, of N. York, met on Wedproductive at home, to the South and West, for profitable investment. Whilst we at the South are deeply interested in the establishment of such changes, a sound currency, and the use at a mohe Southern States, and especially Virginia, can ent without a National Bank. Our currency is all past offences. now sound only because it is not sufficient -Whether our Northern brethren may be induced A meeting was held in Salem, Massachusetts, on Monday evening, of Whigs opposed to the nomination of General Taylor for the President of the South. They must now see the great im
The Democrates of the South. They must now see the great im
Whether our Northern defined may be induced to the story of this order be forthwith inserted in which will command the votes of all the party, "favorable to regular nominations," and also to nominate candidates for governor, &c.

Whether our Northern defined may be induced to the story of this order be forthwith inserted in the course of the unqualified position taken by their own interest to the open of this subject, thus shown of even in the unqualified position taken by the own interest to the object of the story of this order be forthwith inserted in the only of this order be forthwith inserted in the only of this order be forthwith inserted in the only of this order be forthwith inserted in the unqualified position taken by the own interest to the object, thus shown of all the party, "favorable to regular nominations," and also to nominate candidates for governor, and any time Society of the storder be forthwith inserted in the only of this order be forthwith inserted in the only of this order be forthwith inserted in the only of this order be forthwith inserted in the only of this order be forthwith inserted in the only of this order be forthwith inserted in the only of this order be forthwith inserted in the only of this order be forthwith inserted in the only of this order be forthwith inserted in the order of the course of the opposition taken by their own interest to the order of the course of the order of the orde

Under the caption "Whig meeting," the Alex- [ yet to be tested. In the mean time, it becomes us public attention, that it may not be forgotten as a prominent measure of the Whig administration, should the party come into power. A Tariff for revenue, but so discriminating

> tain a sound, convertible paper currency—we should be without a market for the great staples of the grain-growing States, and dependent upon foreign nations for many of those supplies that are indispensable to the comfort of the people and to the national defence. Under a system of moderate protection, our industry has prospered in almost every department of human enterprize. We have found to some extent a market for our surplus agricultural productions, which otherwise owing to the excessive supply from the new and fertile soils of the West, would have been a mere drug upon our hands; prices of manufactured goods have greatly declined, because competiion at home has lowered prices abroad, and by stimulating the inventive faculties of our own people has greatly cheapened the cost of produc-tion; and thus have been bought within the reach of the means of your people an infinitely greater variety of domestic comforts than they could otherwise have commanded. We have, under its influence, become a great and prosperous nation, extending with unexampled rapidity, a hardy and enterprizing population over a mighty continent. Having within our-selves, not only all the elements of national prosperity and individual comtort, but the arts, the sciences, the literature and all those elegancies of the old world that at once adorn and ennoble our race, we are no longer dependent upon foreign nations; and if by some sudden convulsion of nature, the rest of the civilized is kept for bite by all the churches, and in the world were submerged in the ocean, whilst, as philanthropists, we might deplore the catastrophe, yet we could still stand erect, as a mighty Empire, rich beyond example, in national resources, and having, by the industry of our own citizens, acquired all that "exalts, embellishes, or renders life delightful." Shall we abandon all these solid advantages, and the glory and pride of having achieved our national independence, not only in name, but in fact, to place a school of visionary enthusias's, however honest in their convictions who, affecting to be governed by the lights soundest political philosophy, and following the ignis fatuus of "Free Trade," would lead us into the bogs and quagmires of national ruin and disgrace ? I have too much confidence in the patriotism

and good sense of the people of Virginia to believe for a moment that we have any thing to fear from this great national issue; on the contrary, the progress of opinion is onward, and I affirm, with entire confidence, that the ablest advocate of this anti-American system of free trade or horizontal duties, cannot sustain himself in fair argument before any popular audience in the United States, out of South Carolina. The verdict of the people will be with us. Let us, then, adhere firmly great issues; in support of which can be urged not only the strongest arguments, but the authority of the brightest names that illustrate and adorn our annals. And if there should be any gentle-men of patriotic impulses, but of infirm laith, who to cooperate with us in the great revolution of 1844, let us give them distinctly to understand, that these are the principles of the Whig party, and whilst we will not repel their advances, we cannot recognize their right to oppose the Whig administration, should it go into power, because in practise it carries out its principles. By a course thus candid and honest, we shall commend ourselves and our cause to the liberal and enlightened people of Virginia, who, above all things, admire manly frankness and sincerity, and shall secure, in the practical administration of the government, the legitimate truits of all our labors I remain, gentlemen,

With the highest respect. Your obedient servant, WILLOUGHBY NEWTON. H. of R., Feb. 5th, 1844. Messrs. Brooke, James, and Pleasants-Com mittee of Invitation, &c.

INCONSISTENCY OF THE WHIGS. The following are some of the sentiments o Taylor Whig editors concerning their presen candidate. They look exceedingly well on paper and we think that the Old General will remem ber them.

The Boston Courier lately complimented him

"We do believe that Gen. Taylor is one of hose human butchers who follow the trade of war from a brutal love for its excitements; or, into the skin: and this is the only manner what is worse, from a love for the money which he | which it inflicts its wounds, which are danger gets for his services—the price of human blood. So far from knowing that is not his character, we have never heard any thing of him that could, in the least degree, weaken this impression." How coolly, too, the Courier adds :

"Has Gen. Taylor done any thing descring of trunk eight inches in diameter. In that section thanks? He has fought well. He has exposed of country, remote from the large streams, to this person. But in what cause? In an unjust thing but such plants and trees, that bear thoms. and inhuman war. Through him injustice has will grow without irrigation. triumphed. Can we thank the authors of this war? Clearly not. Can we thank any of their servants? It is difficult to see how the servant

can be thanked when the principle is condemned." The Whig Convention of Warren county, Ohio, has passed a resolution of which the follow

"And if any one who has aided in a military capacity in this war should most unfortunate be nominated by the approaching State or Na of the dross that dimmed our brightness; and the tional Whig Convention, for Governor, Presi Whig party is now pure metal, seven times redent, or Vice President, we hold ourselves obselved from all obligations to support such nominee; and Let me adjure the Convention not to repeat we recommend to the trien's of peace and of the the errors of 1840, which have been the fruitful national honor and justice every where to take this stand, and thus save the State and country from the curse of muitary ambition "

The Trenton, (N. J ) News asks-"What other claims has General Taylor upo

his country, save those growing out of this mur The Zenia, O., Torchlight queries-"What is there about Gen. Taylor that should

A writer for the Boston Whig thus disposes of

his unlucky party: "We have lost one mighty political victory by treason; simplicity has now its turn to work on us. The two-taced captain fooled us; now we will see what the NO FACED GENERAL can

The Washington National Whig, alluding to terizes General Taylor as

steal your purse, or stab you in the back," &c. Mr. Giddings, a distinguished Waig member of Congress said: "Those Whigs who have got up this movement in favor of General Taylor, knowing him to be in favor of extending slavery, are men of desperate political fortunes, who have become anxious to share in the spoils of office-they

to enable them to bask in the sunshine of Execu-

tive favor."

The New Hampshire Independent Democrat (Whig) thus denounces:

"He (Taylor) raises slaves for the market, and makes merchandise of his fellow men. He has one hundred mothers, with or without babies, for sale in the shambles. He furnishes Creole virgins for the hells of New Orleans!"

We are requested to announce the following appointments for addressing the people, for Col. H. L. Hopkins and Mr. Henry P. Irving, as Electors for the Taird Electoral District, to wit:

At the Huguenot Springs, in Powhatan, 8th July. At Cumberland C. H. on the 3th Monry of July. At Amelia C. H. on the 4th Aborday of July. The following, relative to the San Patricio pringers of the Monry of Land and the Market process. The Maker Canada of the San Patricio pringers and the Market process of the Back Chron practice of the San Patricio pringers and the Market process of the San Patricio pringers and the Market process of the Back Chron practice of the San Patricio pringers and the Market process of the San Patricio pringers and the Market process of the San Patricio pringers and the Market process of the San Patricio pringers and the Market process of the San Patricio pringers and the Market process of the San Patricio pringers and the Market process of the San Patricio pringers and the Market process of the San Patricio pringers and the Market process of the San Patricio pringers and the Market process of the success of the san Patricio pringers and the Market process of the san Patricio pringers and the Market process of the san Patricio pringers and the Market process of the san Patricio pringers and the Market process of the san Patricio pringers and the Market process of the san Patricio pringers and the Market process of the san Patricio pringers and the Market process of the san Patricio pringers and the process of the princers and the pringers and the princers and vernment paper, resting alone on the faith of the Atthe Huguenot Springs, in Powhatan, 8th July. Government, without means specially set apart At Prince Edward C. H. on the 3d Mondy of July.

The following, relative to the San Patricio prisoners, is published in all the Mexican papers. HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF MEXICO. Mexico, June 3, 1848.

Sin-I have the honor to acknowledge your two communications, of the 24th and 31st ultimo, as President of the Philanthropic Society of Mexiin gratifying the humanity which dictated those of the Union with a large portion of their domes- communications will be proved by my general

It will be seen from those orders that I have ex-tended a tree and full pardon to all Mexican primerchants, if not actually gainers are not losers | sone , including those of the company of San Patricio and all Americans whom our own purpoonly direct benefit that the North would derive ses of discipline do not absolutely require to be retained for a time in confinement. The prisoners sentenced for murder and robbery, in whose behalf is made your appeal of May

24, will be liberated so soon as the troops shall have evacuated this country. Their offence was of the blackest character; but, even in so grave a case, I have been unwilling to desecrate the an institution, as at once giving us equal ex- joyful moment of peace by the shedding of blood. It gives me great satisfaction that, in complyderate interest of the surplus capital of the North | ing with your requests, I have been able to afford so strong an evidence of my desire that this hap-py peace may wipe out forever between Mexinever have a currency at once sound and suffici- cans and Americans all bitterness of feeling and

With high consideration for yourselt, and for the Society over which you preside, I remain,

For the Eng. ROUGH NOTES-(No. V.) The water of the San Juan is highly nated with salt and other minerals, which it un wholesome to foreigners, and our regime well as others, suffered a great deal trong vailing scourge of camps-the diarricaas to afford, incidentally, reasonable protection stationed here. In Mexico slavery exists a to our great domestic interests, I deem equally its worst form, (perhaps may be excepte essential. Without it, we can never retain at home a sufficiency of the precious metals to susslavery of Prussia and Ireland.) The deb Mexico is the servant of his creditor until the is discharged by the debtor's work at four per month-and, in the mean time, he has to port a large family, pay his priest and laxes. tor, &c; and in old age his creditor is not he his support. These servants, constin four fif hs of the population along Gen. Tay line, are called peous. The land is usually on by the Spanish race, and they for the m part occupy all the offices under the Mere Government. These Peons, generally, are a graded race. The virtue of chastity is scatt known amongst their females, and incest common crime. But many of the Spanish cendants are intelligent, well educated agi ; complished, and possess many trans of Castilian character; so that in describing a character of the inhabitants of Mexico, it was be as injust to confound the two races—Pensi Indian) and Creole—as it would be in describ the characteristics of our people of the Southern States, to confound the white and black popular

Mexico has ever been a lawless country since

Mexico has ever be Spaniards, and infessed with bands of robbers and murderers. Along all the highways are frequently seen crosses planed the ground or piles of stones placed to commente rate the spots where murders have been coming ted. The Mexican dead are seldom it ever inclosed in coffins. A gorgeously decorated bler is kept for hire by all the churches, and in this in their winding sheets only, and rockets are first over them And for those able to pay, masses are celebrated and the bells of the church tole-The Mexican seldom passes his church without The Mexican sentent passes his cauted winner uncovering his head, and when the clock sitted uncovering his head, and when the clock sitted 12, in whatever he may be engaged, he discapled the history of tinues his employment, pulls off his hat [sombrate and remains uncovered until the clock is donstriking. The first thing he does in the morning he harries to the church, and kneeling on the har-some time on the onisme to was. The poor and rag-ladies ride—with a foot on each side of the horse, or burre, (jack) but sitting on a broad pace saddle; just from the ankle down only, or a little more, hangs on each side; and, altogether, the mode is more graceful than indelicate. ro is often without a bridle, and the lady's 'squi stalks on behind, and, by frequent applications a stick, urges on the patient creature. Whoever has read the picture of a poor burro by Sterne will recognize the likeness a thousand times by travel in Mexico. Whenever the 'squirefiles is always behind the lady, whom he support with his arms—she having the management the bridle, if there be one. In this delightful climate, all fruits and tes

tables, except apples, that are common in a S ates, flourish and prosper, by proper culture, the greatest luxuriance—and many fruits as

flowers, that cannot withstand the rigor of o

climate, grow almost spontaneously in Mexico

amongst the most remarkable of which is t Me-ga-ha, or Century plant; this grows will but, in its natural production, is of little value but, when planted on the bank of a running stream, it continues for ages, making a good fence, and yielding, by distillation, a wholesom kind of brandy from the pulp of the le f, them der one being periodically cut for that purpose From the fibres of its leaf a coarse cloth is bags is made, and, also, sewing thread. To cabbage or palm tree, also, makes a good leace, when planted closely; its leaves cover ber houses, and make their fans and hats; the bud makes their muscal, (an unwholesome kind of brandy;) and the flowers, when boiled, an nearly equal to our cabbage; the later plant grows on the banks of the lower Mississia and, doubtless, the former would prosper the also. The much talked of and dreaded repule of this country are the scorpions, centined sand tarantulas. Perhaps not one in a hundred the sand that die in the country dies from the poise of those reptiles; so that it appears almost: folly (using a little care) to be afraid of them The scorpion is similar to ours. The tarantula a spider, weighing several ounces. The cent pede is the most dangerous. In appearance is almost identical with our "thousand legs When it accidentally crawls upon the nake hand or face, the least shudder or motion we induce it to plant every foot, perhaps a hundre ous. Every plant and shrub in Mexico is arn with thorns, and bears most beautiful m gorgeous flowers. Here grow several varieties of the cactus, (prickly pear.) One kind offer grows to the height of six or ten feet, with

FLOUR inspected in the city of Richmond during the quarter ending 30th June, 1848: 9,485 bols, superfine 391 half bols, do.

1,316 bbis fine

2 155 do. middlings 864 do. condemned JOHN ENGLAND, Inspector. TATLOR MEN. - The A-htabula (Ohio) Sent nel says, that in eight of the strongest Whig townships in the county, there are only three Taylor men, and that in the balance of the

townships it is impossible to muster a Corporal's

DR. BEACH'S AMERICAN PRACTICE 0 MEDICINE, AND

DR. BEACH'S AMERICAN PRACTICE OF MEDICINE, AND

Fashiy Pissacian.

THE BOOS FOR THE PEOPLE:

PREPARED est, ressly for the use and benefit of fomities, and of plain, common sense individuals. The collected and condensed experience and observation of ages. The most correct and scientific work of any of the kind in existence.

You cannot be ignorant of the teachings of this sufterly and inestimable book, and yet live as you noght or live out your full time on earth. The people will not take the mere assertion of any clergyman is the land to trust their souls upon; they must have the lives, the why and wherefore. They will not buy perfy without knowing what it is, and what is the price, even to a yard of tape; but they will put the price, even to a yard of tape; but they will put the price, even to a yard of tape; but they will put the price, even to a yard of tape; but they will put the price, even to a yard of tape; but they will put the price, even to a yard of tape; but they will put the fit is designed to produce Oh, ye fools: When significant the designed to produce Oh, ye fools: When significant the start of the produce Oh, ye fools: When significant the produce of the year of the slaves of dupes of your desoute family physician? Why the not your faith merely, but your very lives, upon the them and selecces? Why not know for yourselve at matters appertaining to your life and health min state of existence, as in the next? Why go out of the world with your hlood on your own heads, or on the world with your blood on your own heads, or on the life of some other person? and all in a because your will remain Misinformed on your moral diseases with a lead of some other person? and all in a because your dependent upon you for protection.

Effort it that we can all find our way to God, and eternal life—to the cure of our moral diseases with a life of some other person? and all in a because it is not personal life—to the cure of our moral diseases with a life of the produce of the person of and all the decord life of hi a to any and every other man in the country? "A miserable, mean, lying fellow, who would

are men who would sell their party, their country and their GOD for an ephemeral success; or

BANDS OF CASES—go ye to the Bookstores, and DR. BEACH'S great work, THE AMERICAN PAUTICE OF MEDICINE AND FAMILY PHYSICIAN and you cannot but he happier, wiser, healthlet gons, and thus have your time, money and lives, the last the great way of the province of the great way.

used for some better purpose than to earth be Apothecaries, Quacks, Pill-Pediars, Nostrum-in

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E. WATTS. A. P. BIGELOW E. McDOWELL, N CHANCERY .- VIRGINIA :- At Rules he d in the and Chancery for Cumberland county, the 10th day George Oakley, Elizabeth Oakley and Richard Cal

ley, infant children of John Oakley, deceared, who by Richard L. Huuson, their next friend, Plaintiff against
Thomas Alderson and Patsey his wife, formerly (st

Thomas Alderson and Patsey his wife, formely welley, Peachy Cruize and Mary Ann his wife, formely Oakley, Marcus Miles, Martha Tyree, John Tyre, Megard Tyree, Charles J. Goodman, Committee Rhoda Oakley, deceased, and William Montague, syriff of Cumberland county, and, as such, Administratiff of Cumberland county, and, as such, Administratiff of Cumberland county, and, as such, Administratiff, and John Tyree, not having entered their against wife, and John Tyree, not having entered their against and given security, according to the act of Assably and the rules of this Court, and it appearing by tisfactory evidence that they are not inhabitants of the commonwealth, it is Ordered, that the said determined on the planning of the copy of this order be forthwith Inserted in some recopy of this order be forthwith Inserted in some response of the Cest Testes.